

ATLANTA IN BRIEF

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

**Items of Interest About Atlanta and Atlanta
People—Street Scenes and Gossip—
Leaves from Our Notebooks.**

The South Carolinians Meet.—The South Carolina association held an enthusiastic meeting last evening, electing twelve new members and transacting other business of importance.

Here on Business.—Colonel J. A. Davis, of Albany, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ed L. Wight, who recently resigned the captaincy of the Albany Guards to accept the position of Lieutenant-col-

Young Bill Pledger Out.—W. H. Pledger, Jr.,

The negro postal clerk who was arrested and brought to Atlanta for embezzling the mails, has given bond, and is now at liberty. The bond was \$1,500. Young Pledger, it was stated yesterday, has gone back to Athens.

Suit for Damages.—In the clerk's office yester-

day, Wm. M. Trippe filed suit for \$10,000 damages against the Western and Atlantic railroad company. He recites that he was a train hand, and that on November 16, 1889, he was knocked from the top of a moving train by the limbs of a tree, which fall fractured his skull and otherwise painfully and seriously injured him.

Professor Sternberg in Florida.—The lecture which Professor Sternberg delivered before the Chautauqua society at DeFuniak Springs yesterday was a great success. A telegram from Dr. A. H. Gillet, the general manager of the Chautauqua, last night, stated that the lecture gave such perfect satisfaction that Professor Sternberg was immediately re-engaged to lecture next summer.

A Lost Boy Heard From—Barney Marshall, the ten-year-old negro boy who disappeared from his home two days ago, has been heard from. Mr. M. J. Charles writes from Flowery Branch, stating that Barney Marshall was in his office Monday. The boy said he had made his way on a train from

Brunswick's New Order.—Hon. Jake Dart was in the city last night, and he was here on an important mission. Captain Dart has been elected superintendent of public works, the position having been recently inaugurated by the city council. Captain Dart says that all things being

qual he considers Atlanta preferable to Macon in the way of bids; and says that so long as he occupies his present position he will never allow a wooden sidewalk or bridge to be built in Brunswick.

Handling Baggage.—Six different roads with a total of sixty-seven passenger trains a day, pass in and out of the union passenger depot every day. The handling of baggage is a big job, and the John Collins & Co. baggage transfer is a part of

"It keeps us on the qui vive," said he, "but we use very little baggage. I have six or seven men on the chaingang now for stealing baggage. I never fail to catch one when he steals a piece of

"Who does the stealing?"

"Sneak thieves who hang around the depot ready to steal anything they can lay their hands on."

"Have you ever lost any valuable baggage?"

"The costliest piece of baggage that we have ever lost was during the exposition. A man lost

trunk that he claimed was worth \$300, but we compromised with him for \$150. I always believed that he had something to do with getting away with it in some manner, but we settled the case."

TALKING REAL ESTATE.

"When the war closed there were twelve hundred people in Atlanta who owned property—twelve hundred people owned the town."

Colonel F. P. Rice, who, by the way, is one of the very best posted men on Atlanta dirt that can be

"And now——?"

"And today," he continued, "there are fourteen

"What was the proportion then?"

"Well, I don't suppose at that time—the time when the books show twelve hundred property holders—that there were as many thousand of

"Now, as the books show, about every man in Georgia has a paid up share in the capital stock of Atlanta."

"And," he continued, "real estate is almost fifty per cent cheaper in Atlanta today than in any city of equal size in the north and west. This is a fact, for not long ago I made a trip through the northwest and I took pains to find this out. Up

people are satisfied with a reasonable net profit on their investments. Why, a business block that pays half as much as it would in Atlanta is glit-
terage, and not often to be had.

"But we are coming to it right along. We think we are on a little boom now, but mark what I say, the day will never come when you can buy prop-

Several gentlemen, not regular real estate dealers, but who have made considerable money

Some one remarked that many of the successful trades were the result of simple good luck—more so than real good judgment.

"You're wrong there," remarked a well-known lawyer who can sign his check for a number of thousands.

"You're partly wrong, anyhow. You've got to

"Well, if you want to buy and have made up your mind what you want to buy, make a plain straight offer on it at

figure that will let you out with a pretty certain profit. If your offer is not accepted, don't raise it. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, if you firm, your offer will be taken up. Of course, I've got to use judgment to guide you in making your offer. The point is, don't raise your bid. This is the motto of one of the shrewdest real estate men in town, and it's made him lots of money.

He makes an offer and if it is not accepted, no matter if he wants to trade badly, he won't raise.' And if you want to sell?"

Well, you must follow the same rule. Have your price and somebody will turn up to give it to you. This is the way I managed it, and I could give you instances where it has worked like a charm.

There were quite a number of important sales yesterday.

They also sold to J. W. Culpepper a \$2,000 lot on Erie street. Mrs. L. P. Smith bought three lots on Hickley avenue, and a twenty-acre tract

North Atlanta was purchased by Dr. J. H. Low, and another of eight acres by Hon. F. P. Rice.

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Messrs. Kronsse & Welch sold nine acres adjoining Grant park, on the east side, for \$10,000. The land was sold for A. Z. Demarest, and sold to a private. Three years ago the same property

his firm also closed trades for three valuable

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 26, 1890.

Chicago's Success.

We believe it was the public-spirited Mr. Platt, a leading citizen, who remarked some time ago that there would be no world's fair in New York in 1892. Mr. Platt was eminently correct. He might have gone further and said that there would be no world's fair in New York in 1893 or in 1895.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing more curious—not to say instructive—than the way the people of New York city have dealt with their chances of reaping the benefits of the world's fair. The opportunity they have had has shown one thing very clearly, and that is that there is a lamentable lack of public spirit on Manhattan island.

Outside of a few newspaper editors, whose vocation and training demands a certain degree of public spirit, there was no interest taken in the fair. The newspapers, it is true, succeeded in drawing a few millionaires into the business by their ears, but the proceeding was in the nature of a painful public exhibition.

The fair matter in New York city has been in a pitiful tangle from the first. The several and various committees were in a desperate muddle all the time—fighting among themselves and becoming the victims of sensational reporters. There was a tremendous row over the choice of a site, and the wrangle was concluded just in time to permit Mr. Platt, the boss of the republican party, to give the scheme its death stroke.

These things were calculated to disgust the whole country, including congressmen, and the result is that Chicago has been chosen as the site of the fair, although there were weighty reasons why New York should have been chosen, other things being equal. But other things were from equal.

From the first, Chicago has been imbued with something of the Atlanta spirit. Her people got together, so to speak, and perfect harmony has prevailed among them from the first. They had the guarantee fund subscribed before New York began to agitate the subject; they had their agents in Paris before the exposition there had closed, making arrangements for exhibits; they had their committees and their representatives traveling about in various sections of the country doing what could be done in the direction of organizing public opinion, and the result is—success.

And it deserved success. We have not thought that Chicago was the most appropriate place to hold the world's fair, but we do most heartily believe that it earned the success that has followed its efforts. We therefore congratulate Chicago and its people. They will make the world's fair all that it should be, and they will teach the whole country what a harmonious community can accomplish. It is a lesson that New York, big as it is, ought to learn.

Beware of Quinine.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Larimer innocently made a bad break in his recent lecture in Holyoke, Massachusetts. The doctor was lecturing to a crowded house on "The French Revolution," but instead of sticking to his subject, he suddenly branched off in an attack upon the Catholic religion. He said that he hated the church of Rome, detested it, abhorred it. There were some good people in that church, he said, but they worshipped devils. As he said this he staggered back on the stage, and most of the audience left in disgust.

The friends of the distinguished lecturer say that his spottish reputation makes it absurd to hint at intoxication, and it is generally admitted that his strange conduct was due to a large dose of quinine taken that evening to relieve a chill. There is great excitement in Holyoke over the affair, and the most remarkable thing in the whole business is that Dr. Larimer positively denies that he ever used the objectionable language, and this denial he has made face to face with a large number of gentlemen who heard his lecture.

If a big dose of quinine is liable to make a man act and talk like a lunatic, and completely wipe out his memory for a time, great caution should be exercised in the use of the drug. The facts in the case would seem to show that a quinine drunk is as bad as a whiskey drunk.

Voters and Taxes.

Is it constitutional to require of a voter the payment of a poll-tax and other taxes?

This question is becoming a burning issue in Massachusetts, where the law on the subject is similar to our Georgia law. A writer in the Boston Globe takes the position that under the fourteenth amendment no state has the right to deprive voters of the voting privilege for the non-payment of taxes. That amendment says: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed." Not a word about other persons who do not pay taxes. The amendment goes on to provide: "But when the right to vote at any election is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced," etc.

The Boston writer construes the requirement of a poll tax or any other tax before a man can vote as abridging the right to vote, because to abridge is to lessen or diminish, and such a law certainly lessens the number of voters. He, therefore, maintains that the poll-tax is in conflict with the fourteenth amendment, and would justify congress in redressing the representation of any state where it is in force.

These points may disturb the average Massachusetts mind, but they will not attract much attention elsewhere. An educational qualification diminishes the number of voters, but some states have it and others propose to adopt it. The fact is that educational, property and tax qualifications do not strike at the right to vote—they leave the citizen's right undisturbed, merely directing him to equip himself for its exercise. A law requiring one or all of these qualifications is altogether different from a law taking away the right of a man to vote unconditionally and irrevocably.

The payment of taxes may inconvenience a voter, just as the location of a ballot box may inconvenience him, but in either case his right is not abridged, because when he goes to the trouble and expense imposed upon him by the law there is nothing to prevent him from casting his ballot.

If this Bostonian's view of the fourteenth amendment is correct the northern states will be in as much danger as their southern sisters of having their representation reduced.

Begging for a Monopoly.

More than a year ago THE CONSTITUTION had occasion to expose the designs of the "refined" land producers who call themselves on the cotton seed oil product.

At the last session of congress they made an effort to have a tax levied on the compound lard of commerce, and for that purpose they appeared before a congressional committee and argued their case. They were completely routed. Specimens of their "refined" lard were subjected to analysis by competent chemists, and it was shown that it was composed of the refuse fat of all parts of the hog, that the lard oil had been pressed from it, and that the basis of it was stearine, a form of beef's fat. Every specimen offered was shown to be unwholesome.

They claimed that the compound lard, made of pure lard and cotton seed oil, was in the nature of an adulteration, but they signally failed to make their claim good. Specimens of the compound lard were shown to be pure, nutritious and wholesome, wholly free from the nastiness of the so-called "refined" lard.

But the "refined" lard producers were not discouraged by their defeat. They are again before congress begging that a revenue tax be placed on the compound lard, of which refined cotton seed oil and pure lard are the ingredients. The purposes of these lard manufacturers are wholly selfish. The compound lard, entirely wholesome and satisfactory to the public, can be sold more cheaply than the unwholesome "refined" lard product, and if the manufacturers can induce congress to levy a tax on what is a new and cheap food product, they will accomplish three things: They will run a formidable competitor out of the market, they will be able to put up the price of an important article of food, and they will cripple, if they do not destroy, a profitable southern industry—namely, the manufacture of cotton seed oil.

The methods of the "refined" lard producers were pretty thoroughly exposed before the last congress. Men who had worked in their establishments testified that sick hogs were stewed in the vats to make the so-called refined lard, and that all parts of the animal contributed to the stuff that is palmed off the public as "refined."

Congress is now asked to create a practical monopoly for the benefit of this unwholesome hog's fat. It is asked to tax a new and cheap food product of the market in order that certain manufacturers may increase the price of their unwholesome stuff. It is asked, also, to destroy a new and growing southern industry in order that the "refined" lard producers may make a little more money out of their adulterated hog's fat.

A Sad Case.

A telegram from Richmond speaks of the visit to that city of Mrs. Long, the wife of General A. L. Long, the blind confederate who petitioned the Virginia legislature to grant him a pension of \$300 a year.

Mrs. Long is the postmistress of Charlottesville, but her salary is not over \$1,000, and is insufficient to support the family. Under the circumstances an effort was made to induce the legislature to pension the gallant and helpless soldier. But it is understood that the appeal will be a failure. Members of the legislative finance committee say that they would gladly vote for the pension if they could, but that the financial condition of Virginia will not admit of such a thing.

This is an appalling illustration of southern poverty. The confederate soldiers now living who are as completely and calamitously disabled as General Long are exceedingly few in number, and an average northern millionaire would be able to take care of the entire party and not miss the money it would cost him.

If the southern states are too poor in their organized capacity to help a few blind and crippled veterans the people are able to do it, and they should act individually or through societies, and take cognizance or every case deserving assistance.

In these happy times of peace and prosperity it is not creditable to us as a people to allow suffering confederate soldiers to ask for bread and receive a stone.

The Railroads and the People.

In its advocacy of a railroad commission, the Richmond State reproduces an argument once made before the judiciary committee of the Pennsylvania senate by Judge Jeremiah S. Black, the ablest of American lawyers.

Judge Black made it plain that the people had nothing to fear from the railroads. He showed that the state had the power to establish a commission that would settle all the vexed questions growing out of travel and traffic on any of the public highways.

Some of the points made by this eminent jurist deserve to be kept before the public. In the first place, the companies are not the owners of the railroads. "The notion that they are as silly as it is pernicious." It is the duty of a state to open thoroughfares of trade and travel. For such highways she may take the property of her citizens, and tax them to pay for the work. The state, instead of building a road, may allow an individual or a corporation to build it and secure his pay for it by collecting tolls or taxes from those who travel or ship freight; still, the ultimate ownership is, in the state, held by her in trust for the use of the people. Railroad companies are simply public agents. The corporations of a railroad run for its owner, the state, and proper regulations should be made to prevent these agents from betraying their trust.

When railroad companies make their schedules or their charges oppressive and inconvenient, and run their roads in their own interests, disregarding the rights of the people,

the state may interfere, or empower a commission to do that justice is done.

A railroad is not merely a private enterprise. The corporation running a railroad is as much a part of the civil government as a city corporation, and, like the latter, is an agent and trustee of the public. There cannot be found anywhere a single charter which allows a railroad to oppress and extort, and extort and plunder, and unjustly discriminate. Over and above every charter looms the state's right of eminent domain by which she can abolish a monopoly or compel it to do justice. This great power of the state regulates the use of every private property so that neither the general public nor particular individuals can be made to suffer by it unjustly.

Now, these are not Judge Black's views alone. They are supported by the common law, reaffirmed by judicial decisions, and embodied in statutes and constitutions. The people have not the shadow of a reason for fearing the railroads. When they establish a railroad commission with ample powers, as we have done in Georgia, and as they propose to do in Virginia, the people are on top, and railroad corporations are public agents responsible for the trust reposed in them. The whole matter is in the hands of the state—the people. If a railroad makes its schedules and its tariff oppressive, unjust, and inconvenient, the people have their remedy through a state commission.

Virginia should study the workings of the commission in Georgia. In this state the people and the railroads have their rights so well adjusted that they have no cause to fear each other.

Good Advice.

The esteemed New York Sun advises democratic papers to stop abusing democrats. This advice is singularly apt and timely, and chimes in with the suggestions made at various times by THE CONSTITUTION.

The Sun is right and its advice is good. It would be perfect if the Sun itself would take it to heart. Why, for instance, should the Sun persist in hammering away at Mr. Cleveland? It is not more graceful or more democratic for the Sun to pursue Mr. Cleveland than it is for Colonel Jones, of Mizoozy, to pursue Governor Hill.

There is, in fact, no difference whatever. It is just as reasonable and as seemly for Colonel Jones to abuse Governor Hill as it is for Editor Dana to abuse Mr. Cleveland. In each case the abuse is in bad taste, and it is also very bad politics. If the democrats are going to win next time, the democrats of all shades of opinion will have to get together, and the way to get together is to be in now.

We advise the brethren to think of these things and make out their programme accordingly.

REPUBLICAN embezzlers will now have to flee to South America. It is a long and arduous journey.

REPUBLICANS continue to roll the rumored removal of the Louisiana lottery as a sweet morsel under their tongues. The money the concern makes gives them the dribbles.

FORAKER'S REAL NAME IS DENIED.

PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON has not as yet removed Marshal Mizell, the jury-packer of Florida.

It is thought that New York will have more fun with its disreputable politicians than with the world's fair.

THE manufacturers of bogus hog's fat are again trying to drive cotton seed oil out of the market. It is probable that they will fail, for a more healthy, and a more suitable oil would be hard to find, said Captain Jordan F. Brooks, of the Cadets, this morning. The government grubs are always kept in fine condition, and if they could get the use of the cotton seed oil, it would be a fine thing. I don't know what is being done to this end, but I hope, and everybody else, that the people who expect to take part in the campaign who expect to take part in the campaign will be secured.

THE Covington Star wants some one to start a furniture factory in that town. The Star says that the furniture business is a good one, and that it would be available at a low price.

THE Savannah Athletic club has been reorganized on a substantial basis, with Abram Minis president, J. R. Anderson vice-president, and George McAlister secretary and treasurer. A committee, consisting of President Minis, Frank Williams, Chas. M. Cunningham, H. Johnson and J. R. Black has been appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. The club being a life with one member. The club rooms of the organization have been fitted up with every device calculated to cultivate the muscle, and the art of self-defense with the sword. It is said that the three most prominent candidates for the house, and the ticket most likely to be elected, will be Colonel Peter Miller, William Clifton and Major G. M. Ryals. Messrs. Miller and Clifton were in the last legislature, and Major Ryals served Chatham county in the house several years ago. This ticket is regarded as a strong one. Colonel Ryals is a merchant, and very popular with the Savannah military, being lieutenant colonel of the First Georgia regiment. Mr. Clifton is a prominent young attorney, and Major Ryals is popular with all classes. He is probably the largest tract farmer in that section, having a tract of 1,000 acres, and a large number of twenty-five acres of land planted in vegetables for the northern market. Captain W. W. Gordon, it is said, will likely be sent to the senate from that district. He has served Chatham county three terms in the lower house of representatives, and now his friends express a wish to see him go one step higher in legislative honors. The Savannah Times of the opinion that while Hon. F. B. McAlister is not a candidate for governor, still a delegation will be most likely sent to the state convention favoring him for that office. Savannah's contests for the legislature are generally very mild affairs, and are generally decided by a mass meeting of the citizens at the opera house. The will of the people of Chatham county, it is said, will be expressed in this manner.

Politics will burst upon the country, says the Covington Star, like the eruption of a volcano during the next few weeks, and the aspiring candidates for public favor will begin to get friendly, as the weather gets warmer.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

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THE PEACH CROP SAFE.

A HORTICULTURIST SAID NOT BUTHE ERRED.

Interviews with Judge John D. Cunningham and Others—Colonel Waddell Makes an Examination.

So far, the peach crop of Georgia is safe. It has been emphatically stated that the peach crop of the state is killed. If this were true, Georgia would be a million dollars out of pocket.

Happily, an investigation of the matter shows that the gentlemen who made these statements are laboring under a mistake. The peach crop has not been killed, for the trees have not bloomed. The idea that a cold snap has soured the rising sap and decimated the limbs is also a mistake.

Mr. Stephens, a Baltimore horticulturist who owns orchards in southwest Georgia, passed through the state last week, and made the assertion that the fruit crop of Georgia was dead.

"The open weather made the sap rise," said he, "and the cold snap soured it, killing the buds. It will be a loss of millions of dollars to the south."

Colonel John Waddell, of the agricultural department, heard the statement and set out to investigate it.

"I can say to you that the fruit of Georgia is not killed," said he yesterday. "I have examined the trees thoroughly, both in Atlanta and at my home in Folk county, and I find the limbs alive."

"Mr. Stephens said that wherever the peach trees are not in bloom they are dead, and as hardly any of them are in bloom that would mean that the whole crop is dead. This is a mistake. None of my peach trees are in bloom, and when I went out to look at them, I found them all in bloom. My LaCombe pears are blooming beautifully. In fact, I have never lost a crop of them in Folk."

Mr. T. Shubrick, of the penitentiary department, was in southwest Georgia last week, and saw no signs of peach blossoms. "On the contrary," said he, "I noticed that the trees were in bloom, and I saw oak trees in full leaf, but did not see any peach blossoms."

Captain John M. Kell, who lives at Sunny-side near Griffin, has nine acres of peach trees, and has not discovered any trouble. "There are no blossoms as yet," said he, "but buds have not swelled enough to be hurt even by ice. A hard frost now would hurt my orchard at all. In fact, I think a cold snap every two weeks would be beneficial to the peach crop."

Treasurer Hardeman, who spends his Sundays at Oxford, says he thought his peach limbs were dead, but on examination he found them all in bloom. "I have never seen a peach tree so full of buds as these," said he.

Judge John D. Cunningham, who has between 30,000 and 40,000 peach trees near Griffin, and will put out 30,000 trees this spring and fall in Cobb county, was asked about the condition of the peach crop.

"It is utterly impossible to tell at this time whether the peach crop is killed," said he. "In the first place, I don't see how it could be killed, when the trees have not bloomed. I have been planting peach trees since 1858, and I never knew a crop killed before April. I never knew but one crop killed by a freeze, and that was in April, possibly the latter part of March. I have never seen a peach tree so full of buds as these."

"As to the souring of the sap, that is a new idea. I don't think there is anything in it. I don't consider the peach crop absolutely safe until the first of May, but I don't think it is impossible to say what may happen in the next few weeks. I think a cold snap every few weeks would give us a good crop. The location has a good deal to do with it. I buy hill tops for orchards."

"In the last five years we had two crops, and the five preceding we had three. I think you can count on five crops in ten years. One good crop will pay."

GEORGIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The officers and other members of the Savannah military academy, hoping that the people in charge of the state encampment to be held in Augusta will be able to get the use of the United States arsenal grounds, up on the sand hills, for that purpose, are more doubtful, a more healthy, and a more suitable site would be hard to find, said Captain Jordan F. Brooks, of the Cadets, this morning. The government grubs are always kept in fine condition, and if they could get the use of the cotton seed oil, it would be a fine thing. I don't know what is being done to this end, but I hope, and everybody else, that the people who expect to take part in the campaign who expect to take part in the campaign will be secured.

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hauled and repaired, will be put on the line between Brunswick and St. Simons.

The Times announces that Brunswick is going to have an opera house, and that it will be built by C. B. Loyd and F. E. Cunningham at a cost of \$60,000. Mr. Loyd, in an interview, says that the opera house will be built at once, and that it will be ready to use next winter, in time for the opening of the season's business. The opera house will be located near the courthouse, on a lot 50x150 feet.

A steamboat line is to be put on the Ocmulgee and Attamah rivers, to ply between Hawkinsville and Brunswick. John P. Riddens, of Charleston, is the projector of the enterprise.

Judge W. F. Clarke, ordinary of Stewart county, will resign that office May 1st, and move to Americus where he will reside in the future.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Northern Interests Demand the Just Treatment of the South.

From the New York Herald.

In your editorial, "Stand from Under," in the Herald, you express the belief that a law to control federal elections and the attempt in general to get out the full negro vote in the south would cause such serious disorders in that section of the country as would be ruinous to its industries and make unprofitable or bring to a halt the northern capital invested in those states. You suggest, therefore, that northern public opinion should be aroused to oppose such legislation. Now I want to ask you whether, if the negro has the vote, congress is not right to pass laws which will secure him this right?

We answer our correspondent: In the article which he correctly describes we did not discuss the right or wrong of the negro's political situation. We undertook to warn the northern owners of capital invested in the south that if the republicans carry out their announced southern policy they will create such general disorders in the south as will make life and property insecure and interrupt and prostrate all industrial enterprises and ventures in that region, and thus cause very great and ruinous losses.

About that we have no doubt. The attempt to force the negro to vote, to subject intelligence and property in the southern states to the control of banded and organized ignorance and poverty, cannot succeed without flinging that unfortunate section into such disorder as would bring ruin on every enterprise and put a stop to its industrial development. The negroes have been used as a tool of war, when the negro, under carpet bag management, misruled in the southern states, the north had nothing at stake—northern capital and northern enterprise had not then gone down there. Matters have very greatly changed since then. The south is now the promised land of northern enterprise and capital. A great many millions have been invested down there in mills, railroads, factories and works of all kinds. A great many thousands of northern men are either there or pecuniarily interested there. No great calamity can nowadays overtake the south without being very seriously felt all over the north.

The south was at peace for eight years. President Arthur and President Cleveland had no "southern question" in their messages to congress. The Fries were getting on quietly with other until the republicans came in again and began at once to stimulate the hopes of the negro demagogues for a new return of negro rule. The negroes in all the south are banded together politically, with no relation to the wants or politics of the states in which they live. Their attitude is not that of citizens, but of outsiders, living solely to their own selfish interests—their attitude to control for their own advantage. It is a combination of the ignorance and poverty of those states, in seven or eight of which the colored men outnumber all the other voters. The republican sense is by laws which, as we have said, will necessitate the use of troops—because, without troops, the negroes will not stand their ground to the north, and this combination of the ignorance and poverty of those states to take control of the state and local governments; to lay and spend the taxes in states and counties, to make the laws, to administer courts.

We say confidently that this policy will bring on race troubles in the south which will make life and property insecure, will disturb and prostrate industries of that region and will ruin the south and see themselves and their property swamped by a combination of voters representing the banded ignorance and poverty of these states.

Therefore, we say that for the welfare of the north, as well as of the south—and of northern interests even more than of southern interests—it is expedient for northern public opinion to make itself heard in opposition to the republican programme.

Our correspondent asks whether congress ought not to pass laws to enforce the negro's right to vote. We answer, no. To do so is only to encourage the blacks to band together against the public interest and welfare. Congress ought to leave the negroes alone. It has nothing to do with them as negroes. When a federal power turns its back on them, and not till then, will they become citizens in the true sense and begin for the first time since freedom and citizenship were bestowed upon them to vote as citizens and not as a self-seeking "combine."

STATE POLITICS.

Several south Georgia papers have in complimentary terms suggested Hon. Rufus E. Lester for governor.

It is claimed that Congressman Lester would much prefer being the chief executive of the state than to remain in congress.

The constitution of Georgia, which is announced as a candidate for secretary of state, is being warmly supported for that position by many friends in the state who formed a strong attachment for him while serving with him in the legislature. His candidacy is favorably commented upon by many of our state exchanges.

The political pot is bubbling in Chatham county, particularly with reference to legislative honors. It is said that the three most prominent candidates for the house, and the ticket most likely to be elected, will be Colonel Peter Miller, William Clifton and Major G. M. Ryals. Messrs. Miller and Clifton were in the last legislature, and Major Ryals served Chatham county in the house several years ago. This ticket is regarded as a strong one. Colonel Ryals is a merchant, and very popular with the Savannah military, being lieutenant colonel of the First Georgia regiment. Mr. Clifton is a prominent young attorney, and Major Ryals is popular with all classes. He is probably the largest tract farmer in that section, having a tract of 1,000 acres, and a large number of twenty-five acres of land planted in vegetables for the northern market. Captain W. W. Gordon, it is said, will likely be sent to the senate from that district. He has served Chatham county three terms in the lower house of representatives, and now his friends express a wish to see him go one step higher in legislative honors. The Savannah Times of the opinion that while Hon. F. B. McAlister is not a candidate for governor, still a delegation will be most likely sent to the state convention favoring him for that office. Savannah's contests for the legislature are generally very mild affairs, and are generally decided by a mass meeting of the citizens at the opera house. The will of the people of Chatham county, it is said, will be expressed in this manner.

Politics will burst upon the country, says the Covington Star, like the eruption of a volcano during the next few weeks, and the aspiring candidates for public favor will begin to get friendly, as the weather gets warmer.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

KOLB.—The New York World displays its knowledge of southern affairs by stating that Captain R. F. Kolb is a candidate for governor of Georgia.

CHILD.—George W. Child's reminiscences in Lippincott's Magazine were dictated to a reporter, who got \$1,000 for the job. Mr. Child gave him the matter to help him along, and the reporter was so good that he made a very good story. The matter was so good that he made a very good story. The matter was so good that he made a very good story.

STANLEY.—Explorer Stanley's forthcoming work will be in two volumes.

CLARK.—William H. Clark, a colored student, won the prize at the inter-collegiate contest in Ohio, for the best essay. His theme was "Monopoly and Communism."

MCALLISTER.—Ward McAllister is, in appearance, anything but a society man or leader. Were he an army officer in active service, one would say that he was wasting words to mention the fact. He has the same martial appearance that characterized General Sheridan and McClellan—an unassuming something that made it possible to pick either of these men out of a crowd as soldiers. He is stout, even to what might be called corpulence; his head is set firmly on a pair of broad shoulders. His mustache and imperial are streaked with gray. The Pope Cella, owned by Captain Darr, which is now being over-

MR. HURT HAS A WORD

ABOUT INMAN PARK—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE THERE.

All that Art and Money Can do Has Been Done to Perfect a Place Already Beautiful.

The East Atlanta Land company opens to the public tomorrow an ideal residence park, retired, cool, shady and picturesque, with all the repose of the country brought in hailing distance of the city by quick transit.

The sale at Inman park will begin promptly at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It was by mistake that it was announced for Friday.

"The terms," said Mr. Hurt, "are one-third cash and the balance in one and two years, with 5 per cent interest. The buyers are not required to build within any specified time, but when they do, it is in the contract of sale that the house shall cost not less than \$3,000, and shall be set back thirty feet from the street. These requirements secure for the residents a good class of neighbors and preserve the open, park-like aspect of the streets. In a word, it makes Inman park a true residence park for all time.

"The park is already an assured success. We completed it and put the property in order for occupation before putting it on the market. Last year we sold ten lots, more to attract attention and get the public interested in Inman park than for any other purpose. Now, we have everything ready, and we put these lots up for sale at auction. They will be sold, no matter what they bring. As president of the company, I guarantee that every sale made Thursday will be a bono fide.

"We do not expect these lots to bring very high prices. It requires a change of deeds for an increase of value. In three years the lots sold Thursday will be worth three times what they bring then, and the company feels that if it could step into these purchasers' shoes and realize, three years hence the profit they will get, it would pay them \$50,000 for the privilege, and do it willingly.

"To illustrate this point, Mr. Porter was offering a lot on the corner of Wheat and Pryor last year for \$8,000. I advised a lady friend to buy it, but she hesitated and never came to a decision. A gentleman friend had eight thousand dollars in bank, and I advised him to buy that lot. It's a pick-up lot, and if I had the ready money I would buy it myself. But he couldn't see it, and did not buy. Finally Mr. Porter sold it for about \$10,000, and then Thornton bought it for \$16,000, then sold it for \$18,000, and since then \$21,000 has been offered for it. That's the way it goes; one man thinks if another man's judgment is worth so much his own is worth that much more.

"All our propositions in regard to this park mean, that is, we have tried, in the first place, to get the land in perfect shape for residence, and we have placed conditions upon these sales that are not at all objectionable, but on the contrary an inducement to purchasers, in that their land will be protected from other building in front of them. Then we have put a park of six or seven acres, known as 'Spring Vale,' in the center of the whole, and that we are ornamenting with the rarest of shrub trees and flowers. In it we have a splendid mineral spring which has been in use for fifteen years; and we have built a small lake. This portion of the property will be held perpetually as a park for the benefit of purchasers of this property.

"We have reserved attractive pieces of ground for churches, school houses, a hotel and for other purposes; and all the rest of the property is improved, graded and sodded for residence purposes. Our object is to make it, if possible, an ideal residence park. It is about the right distance from the center of the city—not quite two miles to the center of the park—improved street railway service known. With these conditions the property will be offered to the highest bidder, and every sale will be absolute.

"Think what it cost us to put it on the market. The expenditures already made in getting ready to present this property in its present shape have included the cost of opening Edgewood avenue and the donations to the city amounting to about \$125,000, then paving the street, \$50,000; building the electric railroad, \$95,000; improvements on the park, between \$40,000 and \$50,000; putting in a sewer, \$10,000; altogether about \$320,000.

"Our work of beautifying and improving the property will continue from year to year, so long as our life lasts. The whole park has been taken into the city on the understanding that the city would be liberal in carrying on public improvements. Hence we expect to have on every street in the park, within two years, gas, water and sewers. Every house will be built with provisions for water and gas. The company has been lavish in the expenditures made to improve this land; it does not expect to realize much profit on the first fifty lots sold, but will, of course, make a handsome profit on the remaining property.

"This was an attractive property before we touched it. It has always been admired for its beauty, and it is as high as the most elevated points in the city. All that art and money can do has been done to make it a perfect place of residence."

ISSUING STOCK.

The Driving Club Members are Getting Exposition Stock for Their Membership. Early yesterday morning the Piedmont Exposition company commenced issuing certificates of stock. Secretary Arnold was kept busy all day, for as the stockholders dropped into his office he filled out the blanks and handed them out.

There are in all 400 shares of preferred stock and 600 shares of common stock; all of which are valued at \$100 per share. The members of the Driving club are entitled to a share of the common stock for every certificate of membership owned by them.

The new stock is probably the handsomest work of the kind that has ever been done in Atlanta. The preferred stock is a steel plate engraving with a picture of the main exposition building in the center and a green border of beautifully interlaced lines. The common stock is the same as the preferred, with the exception that the border is a red-brown.

Any member who receives his stock by calling on Secretary Arnold.

WEST END BONDS.

The Town Gods Solid for the Issue of the Bonds and They Will be Issued at Once. West End will issue \$50,000 worth of bonds to improve the city.

The question of the issue of the bonds was held for the purpose.

There was no excitement at the polls, because all of the voters fully realized that the city needed the money, and they were all of one mind as to the means of raising it. Until the time the polls opened at 7 o'clock there was a slow but steady stream of voters. The ballot boxes were opened and the votes counted; it was found that sixty-four ballots were cast, with not a single vote in opposition. As soon as the necessary formalities can be complied with, the bonds will be issued, and the authorities of West End expect that the money can be obtained for them at 4 1/2 per cent interest.

Bradycrine cured Headaches for Dr. C. T. Stoval, Vienna, Ga.

VISITORS FROM OHIO.

A DELEGATION OF PROMINENT BUCKEYES IN ATLANTA.

They Come to Look at Georgia With a View to Investment—The Personal of the Party.

A large party of excursionists from Ohio reached the city yesterday afternoon on the 1:45 Western and Atlantic train.

The party was made up of representative Ohioans of all classes, capitalists, professional men and farmers. They are making a tour of inspection through the south, and have been shown much attention all along the route.

Colonel W. L. Glessner, of the Central, is in charge of the party, which is in the nature of a return visit to the Georgia excursion which Colonel Glessner chaperoned through Ohio last summer.

On their arrival in the city the visitors were met at the depot by committees appointed by Mayor Glenn and President Ogilby. They were escorted to the Kimball, where they were assigned rooms.

The excursionists were: F. G. Withoff and wife, Charles Ware and wife, W. H. Layton and wife, B. Wilson and wife, N. Albright, William Kramer, A. Beigley, A. Thomas and wife, J. H. Spitzer, Dayton, Ohio; S. D. Christopher, Jamestown, Ohio; F. C. Pease, Dayton, Ohio; J. F. Johnson and wife, Jamestown, Ohio; S. F. Morrison and wife, Findlay, Ohio; J. E. Scroggy, John G. Feurle, Xenia, Ohio; J. B. Trimpe, Sidney, D. S. Wayne, Charles Herr, L. W. Koble, B. F. Brumstrup, P. A. Cummings, A. L. Doversole, Dayton, Ohio; Z. K. Jewett, Sparta, Wis.

After dinner at the Kimball the Ohioans were shown over the city by the committee. The new capital and a number of other public buildings were visited. The excursionists did not remain together during the afternoon, but separated into parties and in this way took in all the places of interest in charge of prominent Atlantians.

Each one of the Ohio excursionists wore on the lapel of his coat a neat silk badge bearing the lettering: "Ohio to Georgia."

This morning the visitors will be tendered a drive over the city and to interesting surrounding points.

About noon the party will arrive at the Piedmont exposition grounds. There an informal reception and lunch will be tendered them by the Piedmont club.

This will conclude the programme of entertainment, occupying the time up to the hour set for the departure of the excursionists.

At 2:15 the party leaves for Griffin and other points on the route mapped out. Tomorrow will be spent in that city, after which the party goes on to Macon, Americus and Savannah.

On their return home the Ohioans will come by Augusta, passing through Atlanta again on Saturday.

All the excursionists were very much pleased with what they have seen so far of the south. They expressed themselves as especially delighted with Atlanta.

The visit of the Ohioans to Georgia and the south will doubtless result in much good.

A committee composed of Hon. J. M. Gray, Col. H. A. Mathews, Editor William M. Kersh, came up from Fort Valley yesterday to meet the Ohio excursionists and extend to them an invitation to visit their city. The excursionists have consented to accept the hospitality offered by the Fort Valley people, and will spend next Saturday and Sunday there, where they will have an opportunity to see the largest fruit farms in the state.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.

Some Particulars of the Life of Mr. John H. Jentzen.

A few lines announcing the death of Mr. John H. Jentzen appeared in yesterday's Constitution.

Mr. Jentzen's death was sudden and unexpected. During the last few weeks he had several attacks, but it was thought that his fine constitution would tide him over them.

A week ago today, his daughter, Miss Dora, was married to Mr. McKenzie, of Augusta, Ga., and the occasion was made one of general rejoicing at the home of the fond parents, on West Peters street.

Mr. Jentzen was at his place of business, on Whitehall street, during the remainder of the week.

On Monday night he was rather feeble, and had his physician, Dr. Christian, with him, and near midnight he appeared quite cheerful, and talked with the doctor and his wife, who gave him every attention.

Dr. Christian and Mr. Jentzen's oldest son, Mr. Will Jentzen, left the house, and Mrs. Jentzen lay down on the bed without undressing. Shortly after 1 o'clock she was awakened by a rattling noise in her husband's throat, and she found that he was dying.

In the arms of those who loved him best he passed away.

Mr. Jentzen has been long a citizen of Atlanta. He was born in the village of Gessen-dorf, Holland, Germany, in August, 1840.

He came to America with a party of young Germans in 1854. Mr. John Domini and Mr. George Ruhman are both natives of the same town, and A. G. Domini came over with Mr. Jentzen.

In 1858 Mr. Jentzen came to Atlanta, and shortly afterward became a member of Volunteer Fire company No. 1, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

He married Alice Myrtis Bateman, a daughter of Dr. Bateman, in 1862. Miss Bateman came from near Culloden, and it was her husband's best, all his life, that he had married a Georgia girl.

During the troublous times of the civil war Mr. Jentzen was faithful to the cause, and as member of No. 1 fire company, had many a hard fight with Sherman's shells.

When he first came to the city Mr. Jentzen was connected with Mr. Mullenbrink in business. After the war he was with Mr. John Graef for some time, and then went into business on his own account.

Less than a year ago his oldest son, Mr. Will Jentzen, was married, and less than a week before his death, his eldest daughter, Miss Dora, was married. His other son and daughter, Mr. John Jentzen and Miss Myrtis Jentzen, remain unmarried.

Mr. Jentzen's death is a very sad one, and many friends will join their sympathies with the grief-stricken family. He was a Mason, a member of Schiller lodge, and of Empire encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Atlanta council, No. 160, Royal Arcanum; and of the Atlanta Turn Verein. He was a good and faithful member of all these orders, and they will turn out to attend his funeral today.

The services will be conducted at the residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Klier, of the German Lutheran church, of which Mr. Jentzen was a member, officiating, and there will be many friends who will attend to pay their last respects to a man whose charity was proverbial, and whose unselfish generosity amounted almost to a fault.

Get the best! Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers are the best. They taste good. They are safe. They are sure.

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine—Members of Yaarab Temple.

You will please call at my office this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock, and afterwards during the day, and get your tickets for the theater party on Thursday night. Through the kindness of Mr. Beerman, the "Shriners" in full evening dress and in full regalia, and accompanied by their ladies, will meet in the private parlors No. 102 and 104 Kimball house, promptly at 7 o'clock p. m., where a body to the opera house. Wear your fur from home, keep it on in the Kimball house, and remove it only when seated in the opera house.

Said it we have, H. C. STOCKDRILL, Potentate.

Money to Loan. Southern Home Building and Loan Association 23 1/2 S. Broad Street. Call for samples. 35-17

For disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

THE TICKET AUCTION.

GOOD PRICES PAID, BUT THEY ARE PAID UNDER PROTEST.

All the Way from a Dollar-Ten to Two Dollars Premium—A General Kick About the Scheme to Auction.

"How much am I offered?" "Quarter." "Thirty-five! Forty! Forty-five! Fifty!" "Sixty! Seventy-five! Eighty!" "Dollar! And a quarter! Thirty! Fifty!" "Dollar seventy-five!"

That's how the bidding ranged yesterday at the auction of tickets.

The auction began at ten.

Mr. DeGivie explained to the crowd that the auction was a laudable philanthropy, a protection for the public from the wiles of the speculator. As Mr. DeGivie finished his talk, Auctioneer Pratt asked mechanically:

"How much am I offered? How much?" And the fun began. The first seat was sold for a dollar and ten cents premium—making it cost \$3.10.

A number of seats had been reserved, and the impression was prevalent that most of the choice seats were sold, and only a few were left to be sold.

From \$3.10 the price mounted rapidly. It was almost a panic. As the prices rose the indignation heightened and the crowd grew boisterous.

Things were in a rush.

"How much am I offered? Dollar fifty-fifty-sixty-seventy-five."

"Hold on," said a young man in spectacles, seated a distance back. "Who bid that dollar and fifty cents?"

The crowd applauded.

"Dollar and seventy-five. How much? Do—"

"Hold on," persisted the young man. "Who bid a dollar and a half?"

"Own up! Come down! Stop that!" The crowd was boiling over.

The auctioneer finally began again, commenced at a quarter, and the crowd crowded over its victory.

As the price mounted towards the \$4 mark there was a rally by the crowd.

"Don't bid over a dollar!" was the cry. "Everybody stop at a dollar!"

"Bump the man that bids more than a dollar!"

"Plenty of seats left!"

This had some effect, and the price was finally forced back to \$3.10, with apocryptic starts at \$3.15 to \$3.25, and back again.

"Let's give the speculators a show," advised Mr. Forrest Adair. "It won't cost so much."

The sentiment was applauded.

As the seats were sold each time there was a delay while the purchaser made his way to the table where Mr. DeGivie and Treasurer Howard were sitting with the chart and money box. Here he paid for his ticket, or tickets, having the privilege of buying six, and was given his coupon.

There was a small lamp on the table, the light of which was almost out off from the room by the crowd standing around it, so that the people in the parquet were almost literally bidding in the dark.

"What are they selling now?" was asked a thousand times during the sale.

"About here somewhere."

"Away back yonder."

"They're reserved on this side."

And a lot of contradictory answers that left the inquirer as ignorant as ever.

During one of these pauses in the bidding the cry was started:

"Another opera house!"

"I'll subscribe a thousand!"

"Here's another thousand!"

"I'll subscribe twenty-five hundred!"

Mr. Fulton Colville and Mr. Will Hill, who were sitting together some distance back, kept the score until the total reached \$27,000, and here it was interrupted by the auctioneer:

"How much am I offered?"

"There was no trouble about selling the seats on the lower floor, and even those in the dress circles brought handsome premiums—almost as much in the front rows as for the seats in the back."

The crowd kept thinning as the purchasers secured seats, and there were only a handful left when the last seat was sold, a few minutes before 6 o'clock.

To the last, however, the prices were paid under protest. Certainly, if it were left to a popular vote of those present yesterday, there never would be another auction of tickets in Atlanta.

Here's a Protest. The little performance of the Georgia Pacific freight company, which was given last night, was a practical demonstration that the Georgia Pacific is a remedy far worse than the wrong it was proposed to prevent.

There is absolutely no excuse for this imposition on the people, and that it was said to have been done in the name of charity makes it all the more inexcusable.

Let some man who wants to make a paying investment build another opera house for Atlanta, and save the people from the latest and worst form of speculation in tickets. Respectfully,

WILLIAM F. HILL.

Atlanta, February 25, '90.

JOHN DOBBS'S BOND.

Released on Three Hundred Dollars Bail by Justice Carpenter.

John S. Dobbs, the Georgia Pacific freight conductor, will go to work today.

But not on that road.

He resigned his position with that company after his arrest, and obtained another position before his release, and will take out his train today.

Detective Ed. Cason returned yesterday, and he said that it was simply remarkable how many people from Georgia and Alabama preferred their services to go on young Dobbs's bond. One man, Mr. W. J. Coleman, of Riverside, came forward and said that if a \$20,000 bond was required he would go on it. He did not believe that Dobbs was guilty, and being a representative man of the thriving little town of Riverside, he was anxious to come to the relief of the young man.

Mr. Coleman trusted Detective Cason and his prisoner with courtesy, and proved himself to be a generous, big hearted man.

When Detective Cason arrived at Riverside he found nobody to take charge of the prisoner. He went to Mr. Knox, attorney for the Georgia Pacific road and he asked Detective Cason to convey the prisoner to Sedam, which he did.

There Conductor Dobbs was carried before Justice Carpenter. He was represented by Mr. W. J. Callahan, of Birmingham, and Mr. Felix N. Cobb, of Carrollton, Ga.

After hearing the evidence, the depot agent at Riverside, being the prosecutor, he fixed Dobbs's bond at \$300, which was readily given, and he was bound over to answer at the spring term of St. Clair county, Ala., superior court, to the grand jury on indictment.

Conductor Dobbs then returned to his home at Temple, Ga., where his mother and sister reside.

Detective Cason says that he had a great big time in Alabama, and was never better treated in his life.

A Word to Those Who Want Homes. I want to ask parties who are on the lookout for lots upon which to build for homes to delay buying till Thursday, at 2 o'clock, when I will offer at auction \$50 of the choicest lots in Inman park.

These are the very best lots in the park, and are surrounded by every conceivable comfort and convenience necessary to a perfect home. Do not buy till you go out and look and attend the sale.

The will leave Pryor street at 1:30, as the sale begins at 2 o'clock sharp. G. W. ADAMS.

THE WAYNE JUDGESHIP.

PROBABILITY OF COLONEL LITTLEFIELD'S APPOINTMENT TO IT.

The Railroad Commission in Session—A Question of Importance—Work in the Department.

Governor Gordon has not yet taken any definite action toward appointing a judge for the Wayne circuit, Messrs. O. F. Littlefield, J. J. Bell and John Massey are the three candidates for the office, and as each one has secured a powerful backing the governor finds some difficulty in ascertaining the real preference of the people. It is rumored about the capitol, and it is generally believed, however, that O. F. Littlefield will be the governor's choice when he finally makes a decision.

The railroad commission held a protracted session yesterday and they were called on to adjudicate a case of more than ordinary importance. Representatives of the Central railroad, and a delegation from Albany, were before the commission, with a petition that the Central road shall, in future, be allowed to haul cotton, fertilizers, and other farm products from Albany to Savannah at the same rate as the goods are hauled by the short line, which is comprised of the Brunswick and Western and the Savannah, Florida and Western railroads, without the contracts having to reduce back as far as Andersonville. The case will be concluded today, and it will probably be some time before the commission renders a decision.

Comptroller General Wright has some more unpleasant duties to perform in administering the laws of the state. According to the act of the legislature, next Saturday will be the last day on which insurance companies will be allowed to file their annual and semi-annual statements. After next Saturday, all insurance companies not having filed their statements will lose the right to do business in the state. The delinquent agents are in a worse state than the companies, as if they continue to do business, they commit a misdemeanor and are liable to arrest and imprisonment. Comptroller Wright said yesterday that there were a large number of companies and agents who have failed to make any returns, and he feared that he would be forced to prosecute many more than usual.

Mr. Will Henderson, of the agricultural department, is exceedingly busy preparing the second fertilizer report for the year 1889 and '90 which will be issued next week. The fall analysis of all fertilizers which were analyzed up to date will be given. The number exceeds two hundred.

Adjutant-General Kell received a report yesterday, stating that the Eastman Volunteers have held their election, and have chosen first and second lieutenants.

Colonel Milledge, the state librarian, is in a measure responsible for the rich mineral discoveries which have recently been made by Thomas A. Edison. Some time ago he received a letter from the great electrician, saying:

DEAR SIR: Will you please inform me where I may procure the largest and best map of the state, and also the county maps through which pass the metallic belts. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS A. EDISON.

Colonel Milledge had not the required maps, but after considerable trouble he obtained them from Colonel Waddell, of the agricultural department, and at once forwarded them to Mr. Edison. It was in following out the veins of ore described in these maps that Mr. Edison discovered the rich nickel deposits which were reported in yesterday's Constitution.

THE ECLECTIC DOCTORS.

Number of Doctors are Present.

A very interesting convention of the physicians of the Eclectic school of medicine began yesterday. Over one hundred and twenty-five medical men from Georgia and other southern states met at the Eclectic college building, when the meeting was called to order.

Dr. Elder, of Oconee county, was in the chair when the morning session was opened with a prayer by Dr. Thomas. After Dr. Durham, the secretary of the society, had called the roll, Dr. J. M. Goss delivered an interesting lecture on new remedies, and the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Several delegates who had arrived too late for the morning session were present at the afternoon session. Under the heading of notes of practice several of the doctors present gave their views on the treatment of diseases. Several interesting cases on the treatment of typhoid fever were given by Dr. G. W. Patterson. Dr. Hammond exhibited a case of cancerous tumor in a colored patient. After several erudite discussions the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

The convention will close tonight, when the college commencement will take place at the opera house.

Dr. J. H. Throver has been invited to exhibit his invalid lift and support machine before the society at 11 o'clock. This machine has created a great deal of interest in the medical profession, both north and south, and the eclectic doctors are anxious to see it in operation.

One of the requisites of a pleasant stay in the city of New York is a comfortable hotel which is centrally located and where moderate prices are charged. The Sturtevant House, corner of Broadway, and 29th street, fulfills these requirements.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DALIEL, furniture, wall paper, window shades. 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

Dr. J. P. HUNTLEY, dentist, 63 Washington street, specialist. Gold filling, crown and bridge work.

An Open Letter.

During this coming week we will offer some special bargains in dried raspberries. Our price has been 35 cents per pound. We will close them out at 25 cents. We also reduce the price on our dried pitted cherries from 35 to 25 cents. These make excellent pies. We also reduce the price on all sizes prunes, imported and California goods.

We will sell large, fancy silver prunes for 20 cents; large, French prunes for 15 cents; large size, fancy Nectarines for 20 cents; Greenhouses for 15 cents, etc., etc. The season has been unusually good for all our dried fruits, and we prefer to dispose of them at low prices—less than cost on some—than to hold for unsold prices and lose all. In order to close out our stock of fancy, large raisins, we will sell them for 17 1/2 cents per pound. Our citrons for 25 cents. Our orange and lemon peel for 25 cents. We also have fancy, dried apricots reduced to 25c. Remember these are special low prices, summer is coming, and we wish to close these goods out.

We offer these thirty pound buckets of jelly usually sold for \$1.10 wholesale, for \$1.10, only a few left. If you want to save twenty-five per cent, this is your opportunity.

We receive daily shipments of fresh vegetables of all kinds. We have fresh roasted Rijano Coffee, and present a handsome separator worth forty cents, with each \$1.00 worth of coffee.

Our fancy quality Jersey butter still has the lead, and if at any time you want something nice in butter, come to our store.

We have Turkey, any size desired, at any time. We have the delightful Huksins and Francs American Soups, prepared in cans, and a few of these Marion Harland soup boules for free distribution. We also have lemons for twenty cents per dozen; this is low.

We have just received another invoice of smoked sausage and halibut, smoked Yarmouth blisters, fancy meat mackerel in 5 pound cans, and another fresh lot of that three minute mince called H. O. Hornsby's Oats. Our store is the store of the city, and can get everything you want, at proper prices, and receive courteous treatment. Look for our sign and No. 90.

HOTY & THORN.

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THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

NEWS AND PERSONALS ABOUT ATLANTIANS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

Some Entertainments to Be Given This Week—Gossip and News About Georgia People.

The concert to be given in the large audience room of the Second Baptist church on Friday evening of this week bids fair to receive marked attention from all persons interested in advanced ideas regarding Sunday-school music and training.

The Sunday-school of this church numbers among its members fully one hundred excellent readers of a good grade of music, and the young men's club of sixteen, which will appear in this concert, shows the effect of a year of conscientious study.

Professor J. H. Denck and Professor W. F. Clark in a duo for piano and corset, also for piano and violin, and Professor Denck in a piano solo, will be listened to with great pleasure.

The singing of the school, accompanied by the grand piano recently purchased, and the recitation of Miss Geneva G. Moore will furnish a treat rarely enjoyed.

Tickets are for sale at S. P. Richards & Son's, Bolles & Bruckner's and Phillips & Crew's and by members of the school.

The pupils of the academy of the Immaculate conception gave an exhibition yesterday, which was largely attended. The following programme was carried out:

Chorus, "Merry Sunbeams"—Junior classes.

Piano duet—Mary Dohme and M. Languar-piano.

Recitation, "Little Jim"—Daisy Muckenaupt.

Song, "Little Tycoon"—Mary Walsh and E. Sullivan.

Piano—Estelle Malone.

Medley—Estelle Walsh.

Piano duet—Camille Vigneaux and Jennie Vale.

Recitation, "The Dead Doll"—Estelle Walsh.

Song, "Aunt Peggy and Uncle Dan"—Lillie Shore and E. Sullivan.

Recitation, "One-Legged Goose"—Jessie Moran.

Song, "Tell Us Merry Birds"—Seniors.

Duet, "Shepherds' Evening Song"—Lillie Shore and Estelle Sullivan.

Recitation, "Bernardo del Carpio"—Emma Moran.

Chorus—By school. Piano—Emma Langley.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Knowles, of Greensboro are guests of the Kimball. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles reached Atlanta yesterday from an extended wedding tour through Florida. Today they go to Greensboro, where a reception will be given in their honor this evening.

The church of the Comforter social at Mrs. H. B. Wey's, on Forest avenue, was well attended last night, notwithstanding the storm. Several very handsome costumes were worn, and the company thoroughly enjoyed the hospitalities of the charming hostess.

Miss Julia Nolle, after passing a few days in Atlanta, on her return from Florida, left last night on a visit to friends in Virginia.

Kalle returns to Texas. Miss Jim Wylie will go with her as her guest.

Mr. Albert Cox will give an afternoon reception Friday, in honor of his guests, Mrs. James Swan, of New York, and Mrs. Joe Davis, of Albany, which will doubtless be an elegant affair.

The engagement has been announced of Lieutenant Walker to Miss Gertrude Snyder. The wedding, which will occur on the ninth of April, is being looked forward to with much interest, and will be a society affair of much importance.

Misses Henegar and Newton have returned from a visit to Mrs. Hogue, of Madison. Several pleasant entertainments were given complimentary to them while there.

Miss Julia Nalle, of Austin, Texas, is spending a few weeks in the city, and will remain in house by Miss Jim Wylie, who will remain in Austin several weeks as the guest of Miss Nalle.

Mrs. Wey entertained the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church with a Martha Washington tea party last night. The guests were all in costume, and it was a delightful affair.

Miss Gene Rucker, of Nashville, is the guest of Mrs. Rhodie Hill.

Miss Dottie Colquitt, who has made a flying visit to Atlanta friends during the past few days, left for Washington today.

Mrs. D. C. Bacon will be the guest this week of Mrs. Louise Stevens, at Macon.

A meeting of the Mutual club will be held on Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. Peyton Snook. An elaborate and delightful programme has been prepared.

Misses Venie and Lucy Henegar are stopping with Miss Florence Newton, before returning to their home in East Tennessee.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Rankin gives a reception this week in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Major Young.

Mrs. Hogue and Mrs. Burnett, of Madison, are visiting Mrs. Newton, 51 Capitol avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Mackey will leave Atlanta today for an extended visit to Clarksville, Tenn.

Captain R. S. Williams, of Iowa, is paying a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Hamilton Douglas.

A meeting of the Authors' club will be held on Friday evening at St. Philip's rectory.

Misses Addie and Estelle Mitchell, who have been visiting friends in Atlanta for the past two weeks, have returned to their home at Rome.

MR. ALTON ANGLIER has returned from New Orleans, where he has been attending Mardi Gras.

MR. W. H. NEWELL, the son-in-law of Commodore Voorhis, and Mr. Homer P. Beach, of the Eagle pencil company, of New York, passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way from Florida.

TIME NEARLY UP.

Special Telegram.

The manager of the great bankrupt sale received a dispatch to wind up the great bankrupt sale of clothing in a few days. So, in order to sell the balance of the stock, the goods will be sold out without reserve to price in order to show what bargains can be obtained. A few prices are mentioned. Remember this sale will last but a few days, so come before it is too late.

A splendid suit of Men's Clothes \$3.99. This suit is well made, all to match, latest style, and really worth \$13. Men's extra fine quality suits, made and trimmed in best possible manner, \$7.99, guaranteed to be worth \$20. High-grade goods, meaning equal to the best quality tail work in all styles, we will sell for \$10.25.

worth \$25. We offer an elegant pair of Men's Pants for \$1.55, made of nice cloth, and they are really worth \$4. Men's Elegant Suits \$4.00, worth \$15. Men's English Worsteds Cutaway Dress Suits \$9.25, worth \$22. Men's Import Cheviot Suits \$6.75, valued at \$20. Men's Silk Faced Overcoats \$6.50, worth \$20. Men's Royal Standard Kersey Silk and Satin Lined Overcoats \$9.00, worth \$25.

Do not fail to call and examine goods and prices at this great sale—to the sold at retail. It costs nothing to call and judge for yourself, and you will find the above positive facts. A chance for such wonderful bargains occurs only once in a lifetime. Remember the address, 6 Store Building, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 Wall street, between Lloyd and Pryor streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

During the great sale of clothing the building will remain open until 9 o'clock, and Saturday till 11 p.m.

Its Fifty-First Commencement.

The fifty-first annual commencement exercises of the Georgia College of Electric Medicine and Surgery, will be held at DeKalb church on Wednesday evening, February 28. Exercises begin promptly at 8 o'clock. The annual address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Armstrong. The public cordially invited.

W. F. Parkhurst.

Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership books and public officers' accounts examined and settlement made. References furnished. Office 27½ Whitehall street. dly

Speaking of Ellen.

A new novel by Albert Ross, author of "His Private Character" and "Thou Shalt Not." Price 50c, by mail 10c extra, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

Saved to Policy Holders—Great Prosperity of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

This popular and successful Life Insurance company makes a wonderful showing of business in its annual report for 1889. It is just entering its tenth year of its existence, and is the largest and most prosperous of its age of any life insurance company in the world.

The Mutual Reserve has over \$181,000,000 of insurance in force; has a cash surplus reserve fund of over \$2,500,000; which is held by the Central Trust company, of New York, as trustee for the policy holders.

It has a cash surplus emergency fund of \$300,000 for the prompt payment of its death losses, and to advance money at once to widows and orphans for funeral expenses and immediate necessities. It has paid in nine years to widows and orphans over \$7,000,000.

It paid every death loss of last year, (1889) nearly \$2,000,000, before it was due, and has saved to its policy holders in nine years—as compared with cost of same insurance in old line high rate companies—more than \$25,000,000.

It added \$35,000,000 of new business last year. It collected from its policy holders an average of only \$17.14 for all purposes on each thousand of insurance in force for the year 1889, as compared with an average of \$54.24 collected by the Old Line high rate companies on each thousand; and even at these low figures it added over five hundred thousand dollars in cash to its surplus reserve fund, after paying all death losses and expenses of every description.

One remarkable feature is that the average age of the policy holders of the "Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association" was less for the year 1889, than for the year previous, showing that a very large number of young men had insured in this company during last year. The Mutual Reserve with its low rates, large dividends, and immense cash surplus to be divided among its members at the end of fifteen year term, offers special inducements to young men who wish to insure.

The Mutual Reserve is a sound, safe company, and solid as a rock. It has over seven thousand dollars' cash assets for every one thousand of mortality liabilities.

We most cordially commend the Mutual Reserve to our readers as worthy of the highest confidence, and as furnishing the best and safest life at the lowest rates.

Popa Lar, Pure, Fine, Uniform, Best, Cheapest, Juicy, Rich, Tongue Cheery, Favorite Brand, No Equal, Easiest to Sell, Gives Good Profit, Quickest of Sale.

Lucky Hamilton Ladies.

The Times received word today that Mr. John B. Young, of No. 33 Hannah street, had been so fortunate as to hold a winning ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. A reporter called on Mr. Young who informed the Times representative that his wife and her sister had taken a chance in the great lottery, the drawing taking place on December 17th. The ticket was a one-fourth of No. 98,455, and drew the first capital prize of \$600,000. The ladies received the money—\$15,000—promptly from a New Orleans bank, by draft, through one of our leading banks here.—Hamilton, Ont., Times, January 4.

Little foxes of expense—lamp chimneys—they cost a trifle apiece; but they break so!

That is a needless extravagance. There are chimneys that do not break; they cost no more at your dealer's than brittle ones, if he has them; and he will get them if you insist.

Brittle chimneys make double appeal to a dealer's cupidity. Cost is almost nothing and sales are constant.

Tough chimneys cost more at wholesale, but not enough more to compel a higher price. The dealer loses the difference. Then they last indefinitely. It takes a bright man to see his advantage in selling them.

"Pearl-top" chimneys, made by Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, are tough. If they break in use, the dealer is paid to give you new ones.

The makers will send you a primer about them.

From using for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Incipient Lung Troubles

KID'S COUGH SYROP

It is pleasant to the taste and will cure the most obstinate cold. Prepared by FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH.

Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. Insist on having it.

To the Public:

We take this means of calling your attention to our extensive line of crockery, glassware, chandeliers, lamps and general bric-a-brac. During the past season we have had an unprecedented sale, and have made customers in all the southern states.

The fact that we sell strictly a first-class line of goods and at prices our competitors cannot touch, has brought about our increased business, for which we feel very thankful.

We beg to call your attention to our line of goods as they lie upon our shelves today. We have the largest and best stock of fine IMPORTED CROCKERY and glassware that there is in the southern states. We make a specialty of the famous HAVILAND CHINA, and sell it at a very low figure. It must be remembered that our stock consists of DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from the leading houses of Europe, and that all of our goods are strictly first-class and warranted.

Call at our store and inspect them.

DOBBY, WEY & CO.

Atlanta, Ga.

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers, PRINTING, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc.,

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (The Atlanta Publishing House.) State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.

Consult them before placing your orders.

P. J. KENNY, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

Agent for the Celebrated L. L. Dillenger PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKY

Also has in stock a fine assortment of Gibson's McBrayer and Atherton Rye and Bourbon Whisky for medicinal and family use; also imported Grand Hennessey and Martell Brandy, Sherries, Ports, Claret Wine and Champagnes. A large line of best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and bottle.

Sweet Mash Country Corn Whisky a specialty. Sole agent for the celebrated Original Budweiser beer.

P. J. KENNY, 40 Decatur St. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

DR. BOWES & CO

Southern Medical Dispensary.

21-2 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA. (Over Jacobs' Pharmacy)

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impotency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safety and permanent cure.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis, result of venereal contagion, all of its terrible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches, sore or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, erysipelas permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY frequent and burning urine, gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE permanently cured without any caustics or cauterization or interruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED. A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.

Dr. Bowes is a graduate of the great University of Michigan, of twenty years' experience, and is strictly reliable. Send six cents in stamps for "Perfect Question List" and book on diseases of men. Enclose stamps for reply to your letter. Call on or address Dr. BOWES & CO., 21-2 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. References: Constitution, Jacobs' Pharmacy, etc. d 7 d i y n r m

Stoney, Gregory & Co

Pure Drugs,

LOWEST Cut Prices!

THE MOST DELICIOUS SODA WATER AND HOT CHOCOLATE.

FINE CANDY

A FRESH SUPPLY RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

Peachtree and Decatur Streets and Edgewood Avenue.

PETER LYNCH, 95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALERS IN Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquors, CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DEMIJOHNS, JUGS, FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Fine Wines, Brandy, Rum and Whiskies made a specialty of. Also Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Shot and other Ammunitions. Grass, Clover, Millet, Corn and other Field Seeds. Irish Potatoes, Onion Sets, English Peas, Bush and Cornfield Beans. Also nearly all such garden seeds as are sown in this section of country. Fresh and genuine. I yet keep the name of keeping nearly everything. 100 empty wine and spirit barrels for sale. Prices reasonable. TERMS CASH.

CLOTHING.

PRICES REDUCED!

ALL WINTER GOODS!

SPECIAL SALE OF PANTS

AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

GEORGE MUSE, 38 WHITEHALL ST.

GEORGE W. MARKENS, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER!

Pennsylvania Rye and Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.

Monogram Rye, Finches' Golden Wedding, McBrayer, Westmoreland Club. Full line of Champagnes, Fine Wines, etc. Send for Price List. Country orders solicited. Postoffice box 201, SOUTH FAYOR STREET. sept-14m un Joe Thom

Peyton H. Snook

Remember, this week's drive in Grand Rapids

CHAMBER, PARLOR AND DINING ROOM SUITS

Over \$50,000 worth in stock. Nothing like such a cut in prices ever seen in Atlanta. Sideboards, Wardrobes, Hat Racks, Folding Lounges, Parlor and Drawing Room Suits, Book Cases, Desks, Easy Chairs, Brass Beds and Fancy Cabinet Goods. 300 Hotel Suits, Mattresses and Springs at less than Factory Cost.

P. H. SNOOK.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1889, OF THE condition of the

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

Organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the governor of the state of Georgia pursuant to the laws of said state.

Principal office, Fetter Building, Park Row, New York City.

I.—INCOME DURING LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1889.

Balance June 30, 1889, \$2,251,482 82

Gross amount paid by members to the association or the agents without the deductions for commission or other expenses as follows:

1. Membership fee, \$90,961 50

2. Annual dues, 231,989 97

3. Assessments, 1,389,573 83

4. For medical examiner's fees, 27,286 00

Total paid by members, \$1,619,611 30

5. Interest, \$33,842 07

6. Cash received from all other sources, viz: Less reduction of special deposits and fees during term, 1,881 37

Total income, 1,881 37

Total, \$1,653,453 00

II.—DISBURSEMENTS DURING LAST SIX MONTHS, 1889.

1. Losses and claims (see detailed schedule filed with annual statement in office of Insurance Commissioner brought down to December 31, 1889) 963,026 78

Total paid to members, \$963,026 78

2. Commission and fees retained by or paid to agents' account fees and dues, 138,086 63

3. Salaries of managers of agencies not paid by commission, 35,232 32

4. Medical examiners' fees, whether paid direct by members or otherwise, 34,282 20

5. Salaries of officers and office employees, 36,252 50

6. Rent, \$18,681 49; taxes, \$5,848 27; commuted commissions, 24,259 75

7. Cost of levying \$1,389,573 83 of assets and commissions paid banks and brokers for collecting same and expenses of adjusting and settling \$963,026 78 of death claims, 70,743 98

8. Advertising and printing, 26 080 05

9. All other items, viz: Furniture and fixtures, law, actuarial, agency and office expenses, postage \$458 10; loss returned to members \$110 52. Total expenses, footings items 3 to 11, \$427,241 10

Total disbursements, \$1,390,267 86

III.—INVESTED Balance, \$2,512,588 96

IV.—CONTINGENT ASSETS.

1. Interest due \$3,465 and accrued, \$15,487 33 on bonds and mortgages, 18,952 33

2. Interest on bank balances on account of insurance, brought down to December 31, 1889, 20,900 00

3. Mortuary assessments due and unpaid on membership in force received in January, 1890, 28,114 00

4. Agents' balances secured and amounts reported by banks and collectors, 43,670 00

5. Annual payments or premiums in process of collection not yet due, 904,210 00

6. Deduct estimated cost of collection, 58,812 05

7. All other assets, viz: market value of bonds over par value, 5,000 00

Total Assets, \$3,383,868 87

LIABILITIES.

1. Losses approved not yet due (number of claims 50), 188,100 00

2. Losses reported and in process of adjustment (number of claims 71), 257,300 00

3. Reserves retained by the company, (number of claims 4), 20,900 00

4. Bond obligations outstanding, 286,584 83

5. Advanced assessments, 10,275 75

6. Amount of all other liability, viz: net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1889, computed as receivable term insurance for 60 days, actuaries, table of mortality, interest 4 per cent, total, 464,482 00

Total liabilities, \$1,227,542 58

VI.—EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES—NUMBER AND AMOUNT.

Total Business of Last Half of 1889.

Policies or certificates in force June 30, 1889, 50,881

Policies or certificates written during last half of the year 1889, 5,163

Total, 56,044

Deduct number and amount which have ceased to be in force during last half of 1889, 2,929

Total policies or certificates in force December 31, 1889, 53,215

Losses and claims on policies or certificates unpaid June 30, 1889, 196

Losses and claims on policies or certificates incurred during last half of year 1889, 249

Total, 445

Losses and claims on policies or certificates paid during last half of year '89, 238

Total, \$ 1,224,445 50

Business in Georgia During Last Half of 1889.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, February 25, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 3/4 premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120

RAILROAD STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 4 1/2 30 year	119 1/2	120

THE STOCK MARKET.

Exchange quiet and weak at 4 1/2 3/4 1/2.

Money easy at 2 1/2 3/4, closing offered 4 1/2.

Subsidiary markets: Coin \$163,200,000; currency, \$7,784,000.

Governments dull and heavy; 4 1/2 3/4 1/2.

State bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5, 107 1/2; N. O. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class B 5 to 10, 111 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class C 10 to 15, 124 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class D 15 to 20, 137 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class E 20 to 25, 150 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class F 25 to 30, 163 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class G 30 to 35, 176 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class H 35 to 40, 189 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class I 40 to 45, 202 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class J 45 to 50, 215 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class K 50 to 55, 228 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class L 55 to 60, 241 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class M 60 to 65, 254 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class N 65 to 70, 267 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class O 70 to 75, 280 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class P 75 to 80, 293 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class Q 80 to 85, 306 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class R 85 to 90, 319 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class S 90 to 95, 332 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class T 95 to 100, 345 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class U 100 to 105, 358 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class V 105 to 110, 371 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class W 110 to 115, 384 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class X 115 to 120, 397 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class Y 120 to 125, 410 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class Z 125 to 130, 423 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AA 130 to 135, 436 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AB 135 to 140, 449 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AC 140 to 145, 462 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AD 145 to 150, 475 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AE 150 to 155, 488 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AF 155 to 160, 501 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AG 160 to 165, 514 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AH 165 to 170, 527 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AI 170 to 175, 540 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AJ 175 to 180, 553 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AK 180 to 185, 566 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AL 185 to 190, 579 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AM 190 to 195, 592 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AN 195 to 200, 605 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AO 200 to 205, 618 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AP 205 to 210, 631 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AQ 210 to 215, 644 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AR 215 to 220, 657 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AS 220 to 225, 670 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AT 225 to 230, 683 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AU 230 to 235, 696 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AV 235 to 240, 709 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AW 240 to 245, 722 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AX 245 to 250, 735 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AY 250 to 255, 748 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class AZ 255 to 260, 761 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class BA 260 to 265, 774 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class BB 265 to 270, 787 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class BC 270 to 275, 800 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class BD 275 to 280, 813 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class BE 280 to 285, 826 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class BF 285 to 290, 839 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class BG 290 to 295, 852 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

Ala. Class BH 295 to 300, 865 1/2; N. Y. Central 1st, 91 1/2.

10 to 16; net receipts 200 bales; gross 200; stock 200; exports 200; net receipts 200 bales; gross 200; stock 200; exports 200.

MEMPHIS, February 25—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10 1/2; net receipts 400 bales; stock 200; exports 200; net receipts 400 bales; gross 400; stock 400; exports 400.

CHARLOTTE, February 25—Cotton steady; middling 10 1/2; net receipts 500 bales; stock 200; exports 200; net receipts 500 bales; gross 500; stock 500; exports 500.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.
Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, February 25—A steady and firm feeling in wheat with prices averaging slightly better than yesterday. Trade was fair, including a moderate number of outside orders, but most of the business was local. The opening was about 1/2 higher than last night's closing, advancing 3/4, then ruled stronger, prices advancing 1/2, held steady and closed 1/2 higher than yesterday.

There was no pressure, no very large buying offered, operators evidently feeling inclined to wait and see what they will do.

Corn was traded in to a moderate extent within narrow lines, the feeling being somewhat firmer. The bulk of the trading was local, though at the opening a moderate amount of outside business was executed. The market opened at yesterday's closing prices, was firm and sold up 1/4, as offerings were limited, prices advanced somewhat, ruled steady and closed 1/4 better than yesterday.

Oats were traded in with less freedom, and a quiet but firmer feeling existed. Prices averaged a shade higher.

Mess pork—Only moderately active. A steadier feeling existed early, and prices were rallied later 2 1/2, but an easier feeling was developed and the advance was lost.

Lard—Not much interest, but the feeling was stronger and prices slightly higher.

Short rib sides—A fair business was done. Prices were advanced about 2 1/2 and fully supported to the close.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
February	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2
March	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2
April	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2
May	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2
June	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2

LARD—	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
February	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8
March	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8
April	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8
May	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8
June	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8

CORN—	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
February	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2
March	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2
April	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2
May	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2
June	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2

OATS—	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
February	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2
March	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2
April	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2
May	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2
June	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, February 25, 1890.

NEW YORK, February 25—Flour, southern quiet and steady; common to fair extra \$2.15 to \$2.50; good to choice \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, active, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; up and strong with a good export trade; No. 1, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 2, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 3, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 4, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 5, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 6, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 7, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 8, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 9, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 10, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 11, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 12, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 13, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 14, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 15, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 16, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 17, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 18, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 19, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 20, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 21, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 22, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 23, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 24, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 25, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 26, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 27, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 28, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 29, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 30, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 31, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 32, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 33, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 34, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 35, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 36, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 37, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 38, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 39, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 40, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 41, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 42, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 43, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 44, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 45, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 46, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 47, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 48, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 49, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 50, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 51, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 52, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 53, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 54, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 55, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 56, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 57, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 58, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 59, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 60, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 61, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 62, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 63, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 64, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 65, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 66, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 67, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 68, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 69, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 70, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 71, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 72, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 73, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 74, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 75, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 76, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 77, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 78, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 79, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 80, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 81, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 82, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 83, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 84, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 85, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 86, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 87, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 88, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 89, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 90, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 91, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 92, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 93, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 94, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 95, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 96, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 97, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 98, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 99, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 100, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 101, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 102, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 103, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 104, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 105, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 106, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 107, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 108, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 109, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 110, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 111, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 112, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 113, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 114, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 115, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 116, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 117, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 118, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 119, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 120, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 121, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 122, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 123, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 124, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 125, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 126, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 127, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 128, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 129, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 130, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 131, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 132, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 133, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 134, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 135, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 136, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 137, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 138, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 139, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 140, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 141, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 142, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 143, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 144, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 145, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 146, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 147, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 148, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 149, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 150, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 151, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 152, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 153, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 154, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 155, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 156, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 157, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 158, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 159, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 160, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 161, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 162, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 163, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 164, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 165, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 166, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 167, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 168, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 169, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 170, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 171, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 172, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 173, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 174, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 175, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 176, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 177, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 178, 10